terial and having steep field gradients which are curved in the plane of the sheet of material at said point of localization;

c. rapidly increasing and decreasing said field intensity in pulses to form a single large rapidly expanding and contracting domain in the sheet of material at said localized point of application of said field, said pulses having a fast fall time to provide rapidly shrinking magnetic gradients and a shrinking domain circumference in said sheet of material; and,

d. reducing said field at the end of each pulse to form a plurality of separate cylindrical domains and to separate them by mutual repulsion thereby forcing them out of the area subject to said high intensity localized field so that they are sustained in an area of said sheet of magnetic material subject only to said bias field.

2. The method as in claim **1** wherein said sheet of magnetic material is further characterized by high anisotropy field and high domain wall energy.

3. The method as in claim **2** wherein said sheet of magnetic material is a uniaxially anisotropic orthoferrite crystal platelet.

4. The method as in claim **1** wherein said localized magnetic field having steep field gradients which are curved in the plane of the sheet of material at the point of localization is the field pattern produced from the tip of a bisected toroidal core which has been brought to a point having substantially a 90° included angle and which is supplied with field generating energy by a coil wrapped around said core.

5. The method as in claim **4** wherein said pulses have a duration of the order of magnitude of two microseconds and are spaced apart by a time interval of the order of magnitude of 16 milliseconds.

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